



*Los Angeles County*

# Drug Court Program

## FY 2003/2004 Report to the Board of Supervisors

The Honorable Don Knabe, Supervisor  
Chair

The Honorable Leroy Baca, Sheriff  
Vice Chair

Peggy Shuttleworth, Executive Director  
February 2005

### **SUPERVISING DRUG COURT JUDGE**

Honorable Michael A. Tynan

### **DRUG COURT OVERSIGHT**

#### **SUBCOMMITTEE**

Honorable Rudolph Diaz, Chair  
Michael P. Judge, Public Defender, Vice Chair

# Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors Proclaim May 2004 as Drug Court Month



Left to right: Supervisors Michael Antonovich and Don Knabe, Judges Rudolph Diaz and Michael Tynan, a Drug Court program graduate, Judge Ellen DeShazer, three program graduates, Peggy Shuttleworth and Supervisor Yvonne Brathwaite Burke.

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRUG COURT PROGRAMS  
SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. Executive Summary
- II. Los Angeles Drug County Drug Courts 1994-2004
  - A. Community Drug Court Programs (CDC)
  - B. Sentenced Offender Drug Court Program (SODC)
  - C. Juvenile Drug Court Programs
- III. Drug Court Management Information System
- IV. Los Angeles Drug Courts FY 2003/2004
- V. Proposition 36 and Drug Courts
- VI. Interagency Collaboration
- VII. Drug Court Training
- VIII. The Future
- IX. Appendices
  - Appendix 1: Key Elements of Drug Court
  - Appendix 2: Drug Court Phases
  - Appendix 3: Drug Court Programs
  - Appendix 4: Statistical Comparison Reports FY 2001/2002 and FY 2002/2003:  
Countywide Community Drug Court
  - Appendix 5: Drug Court Management Information System
  - Appendix 6: Drug Court Admissions Profile
  - Appendix 7: Drug Court Graduates Profile
  - Appendix 8: Drug Court Recidivism
  - Appendix 9: Statistical Comparison Reports FY 2001/2002 through FY 2003/2004:  
Countywide Juvenile Drug Courts
  - Appendix 10: Drug Court Program Organization Chart



## **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Los Angeles County Drug Court Programs continue to provide innovative and necessary drug treatment alternatives to residents of the County. Since the inception of the first Drug Court at the Downtown Criminal Courts Building in 1994, over 7,200 individuals have availed themselves of the treatment regimen offered through Drug Court. The Drug Court program in Los Angeles County remains a model for drug court programs throughout the country.

To date, 2814 participants have successfully completed and graduated from Community Drug Court programs. The recidivism rate has increased by 4% to slightly over 29%. An additional 191 clients have completed and graduated from the Sentenced Offender Program. This program has the lowest recidivism rate of all the programs, at 17.8%. The two Juvenile Drug Court Programs, located in Eastlake and Sylmar, have graduated a total of 105 program participants. The overall recidivism rate for Eastlake is 20.8% and for Sylmar it is 26.9%. Collectively the highest percentage of recidivism occurs within the first year following graduation. However, based on efforts implemented last year, the first year recidivism rate has been reduced by 50% over the last year.

Drug treatment programs required under Proposition 36 (enacted in 2001) compliment the more rigorous treatment associated with Drug Court. Data indicates that defendants and their counsel may seek the least restrictive of the two programs (Proposition 36). A significant number of Proposition 36 participants have now been terminated and placed in Drug Court programs. As a result of Proposition 36, the clientele referred to Drug Court are more serious offenders than previously.

Funding for the Drug Court programs has remained the same during this fiscal year. However, both post and pre-conviction drug courts are now required to provide detailed information on each defendant including an indicated sentence term from the bench officer as well as the actual sentence if the participant is terminated. The Drug Court Oversight Sub-Committee and the Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CCJCC) have been instrumental in providing additional funding for urinalysis testing of drug court participants. The frequent testing is an essential element of Drug Court and is key in enhancing the participants recovery program.

Training for the County's Drug Court teams was provided with funding secured through the Administrative Office of the Courts (the AOC). In collaboration with the U.C.L.A. Integrated Substance Abuse Program a full-day conference was conducted for Adult Drug Court teams and a second all-day conference was planned for August of 2004 for our Juvenile Drug Court teams. The AOC funding was also used to co-sponsor the Third Annual Statewide Conference on Co-Occurring Disorders on June 21 and 22, 2004 at the Long Beach Convention Center.

**Judge Ellen DeShazer, pictured with Supervisor Don Knabe, was commended by the Board of Supervisors on May 25, 2004 for her contributions to the County's Drug Court programs. The judge has continuously presided over the Compton Drug Court since its founding in July, 1998. She also chairs the Judges Roundtable meetings, which are attended by judges presiding over Drug Courts and Proposition 36 Courts.**





## II. LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRUG COURTS 1994 - 2004

Drug Courts are unique in the criminal justice environment because they are built upon an intensive collaborative relationship between criminal justice and drug treatment professionals (Appendix 1: *Key Elements of Drug Court*). The resulting partnership has led to the development of a comprehensive and extremely structured regimen of treatment and recovery services that center on the authority of the court and personal involvement of the Drug Court Judge (Appendix 2: *Drug Court Phases*). Through the creation of a non-adversarial courtroom atmosphere, the Judge heads a team of court officers, staff and treatment counselors, all working in concert to support the participant's recovery. The Drug Court Program also provides a structure of intense supervision based on frequent drug testing and court appearances. By closely monitoring participants, the court is able to actively support the recovery process and react swiftly to impose appropriate therapeutic sanctions or to reinstate criminal proceedings when participants cannot comply with the program. Together, the Drug Court Judge, prosecutor, defense attorney, probation officer, and treatment professionals maintain a critical balance of support, encouragement, supervision and authority.

In 1994, the Los Angeles Municipal Court and the Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CCJCC) established the County's first Drug Court Program at the Downtown Criminal Courts Building. Within two months, a second project was implemented at the Rio Hondo Municipal Court in El Monte. These two pilot programs were not only the beginning of the Los Angeles County Drug Court Program, they were also the genesis of a movement to revolutionize the justice system response to drug addiction and crime.

Under the leadership of the Courts, District Attorney, Public Defender, Sheriff, Probation Department, Alcohol and Drug Program Administration of the Department of Health Services and Board of Supervisors, Drug Courts have successfully expanded beyond the first pilot sites to 14 locations throughout the County (Appendix 3: *Drug Court Programs*). Each of the programs is independently operated by the sponsoring court, but all participate in a collaborative planning process, share critical resources, and are bound by Countywide Standards and Practices and a common data and case management system, known as the Drug Court Management Information System (DCMIS). The County's Drug Court Programs are recognized throughout the country for their excellence. Collectively, they represent the nation's first integrated multi-jurisdictional Drug Court system.

Over the past decade, the courts and CCJCC have collaborated on the development and implementation of 15 local Drug Court programs, (*Appendix 10: Drug Court Program Organization Chart*). There are currently 12 fully operational adult Community Drug Court programs. The Drug Court Program has completed the basic framework for a countywide system of programs that are within reach of every community in Los Angeles County. With the entire county's population of over 10.1 million residents now in a position to benefit from a drug court program, the goal of all Drug Courts is now to increase the retention rate of participants and reduce the recidivism rate of participants the first year after graduation.

In addition to its Community Drug Courts, the County also has three specialized Drug Court programs. Two of these programs, the Sentenced Offender Program and the Sylmar Juvenile Program, have been in operation since 1998. The Eastlake Juvenile Program was implemented in July 2002. These programs are based on the fundamental principles and core elements of the Community Drug Court System, but restructured to meet the unique needs and legal circumstances of their respective participant populations.

### Community Drug Courts

The County's system of Community Drug Court Programs is predominately of the "pre-guilty plea" diversion design which is intended to provide a treatment alternative to prosecution for non-violent felony drug offenders. However, Community Drug Courts are now evolving into multi-track program models which may include misdemeanor drug offenders and a variety of post-plea participant categories, such as probation violators and defendants who have pled guilty as a condition for admission into the program. For those who have entered guilty pleas, the entry of judgement in their case is deferred until they successfully complete the 12-month Drug Court Program. For those who fail the program, judgement on the guilty plea is entered and the case proceeds directly to the sentencing phase. It is important to note the emergence of a trend of individuals who enter a Drug Court Program as a result of being terminated from Proposition 36. This has lead to a steady increase in the number of post-conviction Drug Court Participants. Admissions to Drug Court increased by 14.7% from FY2001/2002 to FY 2002/2003. However, this year they decreased slightly, by 3.93% (See appendix 4). During this period the number of graduates has decreased by 5.86% (from 478 to 449). Since their inception, the Community Drug Courts have graduated 2,814 participants, and have a 70.9% non-recidivism rate. Recidivism means a graduate has been convicted of a misdemeanor or felony offense (sustained petition in the case of juveniles) following graduation from drug court.

The twelve Drug Programs comprising the County's Community Drug Courts are unique in their ability to utilize the resources of that particular community and provide treatment services that are unique to the participants and regional differences found in each drug court.

### **Antelope Valley Drug Court** Capacity of 30 Participants

Established in July 2002, the Antelope Valley Drug Court is the newest among the twelve Community Drug Court programs. This Drug Court serves the Northern Section of the County. Four individuals have successfully completed the program and graduated. During this fiscal year new admissions have grown from eight to thirty and program participants average eighteen per month. Eleven individuals were terminated from the program during this time period (See appendix 4, chart 1).



### **Compton Drug Court** Capacity of 100 Participants



The Compton Drug Court began in 1998 and has provided treatment services to the residents of Compton and the surrounding areas. Judge Ellen De Shazer is known for the high expectations she places on the participants and for stressing the importance of educational and vocational training to compliment the drug treatment program. Since its inception, there have been 254 graduates from the Compton Drug Court, with a low recidivism rate of 21%. This year the Compton Drug Court has increased program graduates by over 43%. New admissions have declined by 25.7% and the average number of participants per month has decreased by 39%. Terminations have increased by 47% (See appendix 4, chart 2).

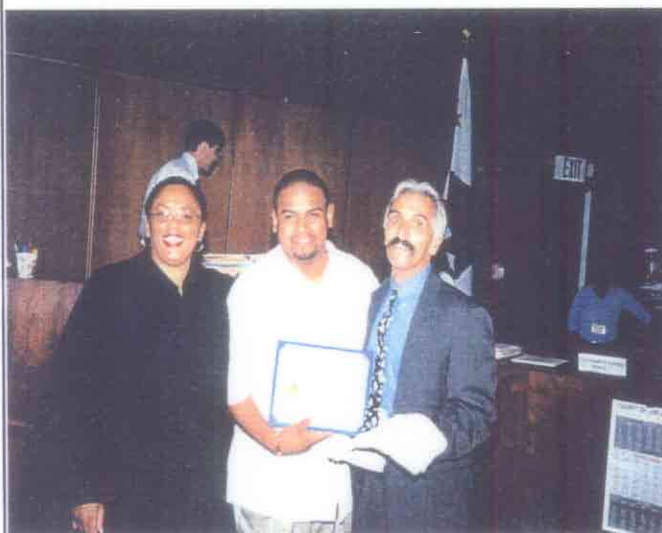
The Compton Drug Court is also known for the celebrity speakers Judge De Shazer invites to participate in the graduation ceremonies. Below are photos of Judge De Shazer, singer Chaka Khan and singer/songwriter Smokey Robinson.



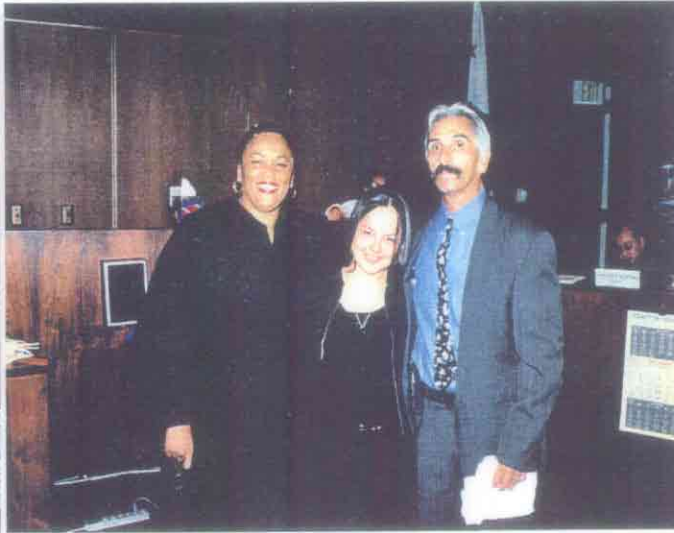


### **Criminal Justice Center (CJC) Drug Court** Capacity of 195 Participants

The flagship program of the community drug courts, the CJC Drug Court, began in the Los Angeles Municipal Court in 1994. This program was named as a "Mentor Court" by the National Association of Drug Court Professionals. As the first Drug Court Program in Los Angeles County, it sought to provide an alternative to incarceration for defendants whose behavior was largely driven by their addictions. The population serviced by this program is disproportionately disadvantaged economically and socially. As such, the Drug Court Team has been required to be creative and holistic in its approach to treatment and the providing of services. Treatment must also consist of vocational and educational training to ensure that participants will have the necessary tools to be self-sufficient and remain drug free. Since its inception, the program has graduated 789 participants. While the CJC Drug Court was significantly impacted by Proposition 36 it appears that the program is beginning to recover. In fiscal year 2003/2004 new admissions and participant levels have increased slightly (by 5.6% and 1% respectively). Graduates have decreased by 31.9%, which is consistent with last years' drop in new admissions (see Appendix 4, chart 3).



Judge Marcelita Haynes, a Drug Court graduate and Bruce Nicholson, IMPACT Drug and Alcohol Treatment Center.



Judge Marcelita Haynes, a program graduate and Drug Court Treatment Provider Bruce Nicholson.

### **East Los Angeles Drug Court** Capacity of 95 Participants

The East Los Angeles Drug Court Program serves the residents of the Eastern Central Section of both the City and County of Los Angeles. Since its inception in 1999, a total of 112 individuals have successfully completed and graduated from the program. During fiscal year 2003/2004 there were an additional 24 graduates, an increase of 100% over FY 2002-2003. The recidivism rate for this program is at 21%. While new admissions and the average number of program participants have declined (by 20.5% and 23.6% respectively) this program has terminated 49% fewer clients than last year. (See appendix 4, chart 4).

### **Inglewood Drug Court**

#### **Capacity of 110 Participants**

Serving the South Bay Section of the County since 1997, the Inglewood Drug Court provides treatment services to its diverse population. This year new admissions reached 125, a 38.9% increase over FY 2002/2003. Average participant levels have increased by 8.4% to 100 per month. There have been twenty eight new graduates and a total of 243 have completed the program since its inception seven years ago. The recidivism rate is 26.3%. The Inglewood Drug Court, along with several other Drug Court Programs, has created an alumni association. These post graduation groups provide additional support for participants and are an essential element in assisting participants in the transition back into society. Terminations rose from 48 to 83, which may be a reflection of the change in clientele to individuals with much more severe addictions (See appendix 4, chart 5).



Judge Deborah Christian(2nd from right) is flanked by her drug court staff.

### **Long Beach Drug Court**

#### **Capacity of 30 Participants**

Serving the Southern Section of the County, the Long Beach Drug Court began in July 2000. Within its first year, the program had produced 30 graduates and 60% of those graduates remained conviction free for a year after graduating. Total graduates now number 43, with over 60% remaining conviction-free. The Long Beach Program continues to provide treatment services for the more severe drug users who appear to be unamenable to the services offered through Proposition 36 as evidenced by its program growth. This year the Long Beach Program has increased both new admissions (by 76.9%) and the average numbers of in-program clients, from 17.25 to 39 (an increase of 126.1%). (See appendix 4, chart 6). Terminations numbered 41 this year.



### **Pasadena Drug Court**

Capacity of 35 Participants

The Pasadena Drug Court Program, which opened in May of 1995, was the third such program in Los Angeles County. This Drug Court serves the Western San Gabriel Valley. Total graduates currently number 139. In FY 2003/2004 an additional 11 participants completed the program, an increase of 10% since last year. Following an initial dip in participant levels, this program has returned to its pre-Proposition 36 level, an average of 25 clients in the program per month. Additionally, there has been an 11% increase in the number of new admissions in the Pasadena Drug Court. Program terminations are down by 16% (See appendix 4, chart 7). As more Drug Courts place greater emphasis on after-care programs, it is anticipated that recidivism rates will decrease.



Pictures are the staff from Pasadena's Drug Court Treatment Provider, IMPACT Drug Treatment Center.

### **Pomona Drug Court**

Capacity of 65 Participants

Since its inception in June 1999, the Pomona Drug Court has provided services to the Eastern-most section of the County. During this year the Pomona Drug Court has seen an increase in the number of clients who have successfully completed the program and graduated. There are now 99 graduates from this program. Program Termination have declined by 44%. New admissions and participant levels, which have both declined (by 15.3% and .5% respectively). The (See appendix 4, chart 8).



Commissioner Anthony Peters (center) is flanked by his Drug Court Staff.



### **Rio Hondo Drug Court** Capacity of 190 Participants

Second only in size to the Drug Court Program in downtown Los Angeles, the Rio Hondo Drug Court has been in existence since July of 1994. Continuously presided over by Commissioner Jose A. Rodriguez, this program continues to distinguish itself with its strong connection to the community and its excellent alumni association. Since its inception, the Rio Hondo Drug Court has graduated 521 participants. New admissions and average monthly participant levels have decreased during this fiscal year. Retention rates are good with a reduction of 17% in the number of clients terminated. As is the case with most Drug Courts, the highest rate of recidivism occurs during the first year after graduation. Since the formation of its alumni association, there has been a steady decline in the first year recidivism rates (See appendix 4, chart 9)..

### **Santa Monica Drug Court** Capacity of 68 Participants



A graduate of the Santa Monica Drug court Program and Judge Bernard Kamins

Providing services to the Western Section of the County, the Santa Monica Drug Court, began in 1996. As was the case with most Drug Courts, the Santa Monica Drug Court saw its participant level decrease somewhat with the start of Proposition 36; from 76 in FY 2000/2001, to 36 in FY 2001/2002, then up to 70 in 2002/2003. New admissions for FY 2003/2004 number 68 and appear to be stabilizing. Since its inception, the Santa Monica Drug Court has graduated 225 participants. The monthly average participant level has increased to 56 (up by 14.3%). There were 43 terminations during this fiscal year (See appendix 4, chart 10).



Drug Court graduation ceremony.



Upon successful program completion, a graduate receives his certificate from Judge Kamins.



A program graduate takes the Bench.

### **Van Nuys Drug Court** Capacity of 80 Participants

Since beginning in 1999, the Van Nuys Drug Court has become one of the largest and most aggressive programs. The Drug Court Team comprised of the courtroom staff, judge, district attorney, public defender and treatment provider have worked diligently to create a thorough and innovative program. To date, the program has graduated 242 participants with an overall recidivism rate of only 19%. It should also be noted that the first year recidivist rate, 10%, is well below the Drug Court average of 14%. The Van Nuys Drug Court was significantly impacted by Proposition 36 and has yet to return to its pre-Proposition 36 admission levels. This year new admissions decreased by 23.9% (from 92 to 70). However, average participant levels have risen by 28% (from 88.25 to 113). (See appendix 4, chart 11).

### **Whittier Drug Court** Capacity of 40 Participants



Above: Commissioner Loren DiFrank with Whittier Drug Court graduates.

Providing services to the Southeastern Section of the County since 1997, the Whittier Drug Court (formerly known as the Southeast Drug Court Program) actually began in South Gate. As a result of the consolidation of the municipal court and the Los Angeles Superior Court, the program was moved to the Whittier Court. The Whittier Drug Court saw very little change in its admission and graduations rates as a result of Proposition 36. In FY 2003/2004, new admissions increased to 100 (up by 16.3%) and graduates increased to 27 (up by 12.5%). There were 69 participants terminated from the program (See appendix 4, chart 10). Since its inception, the program has graduated 143 participants



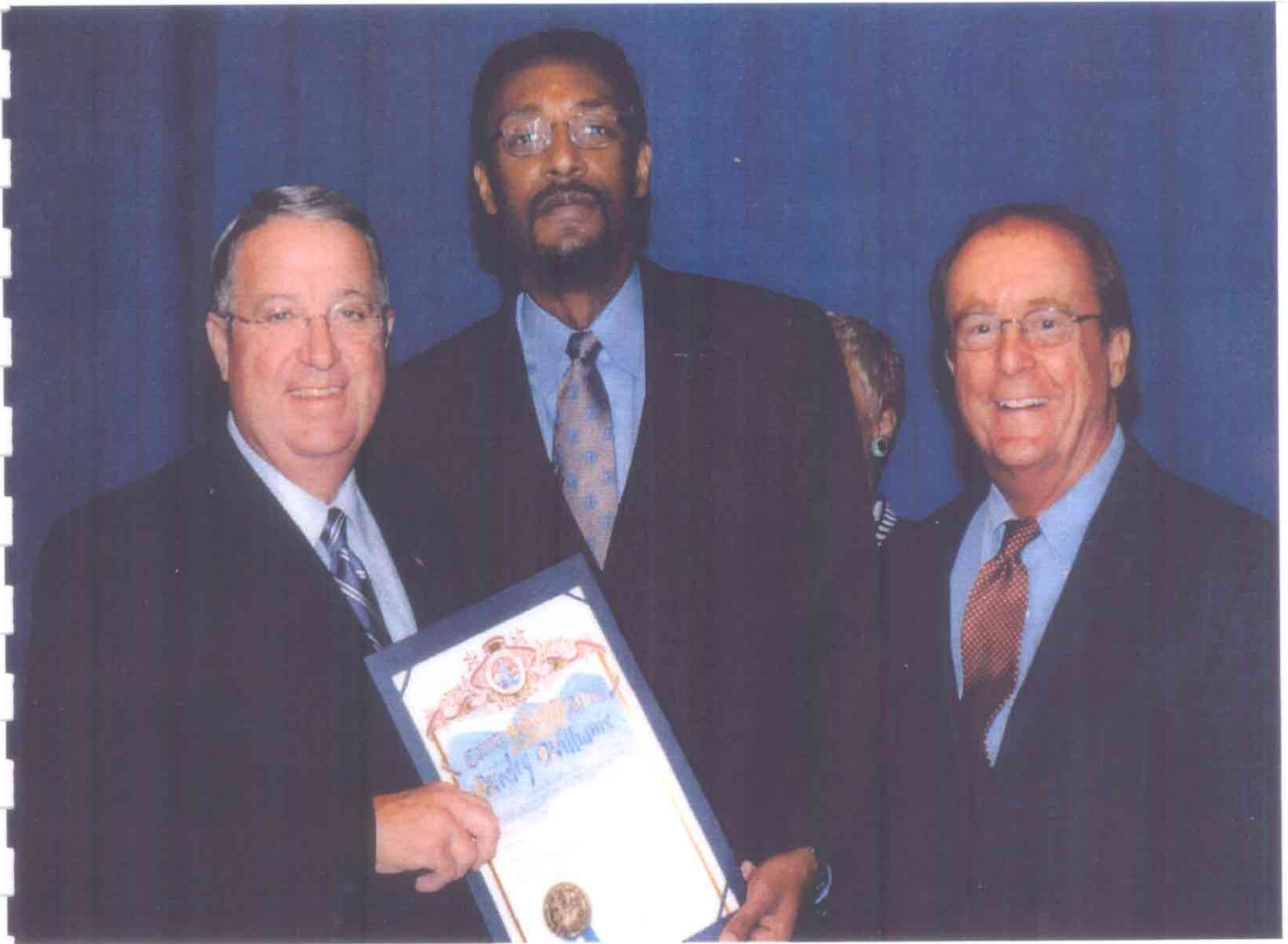
Commissioner Loren DiFrank with a graduate from the Whittier Drug Court program.



Commissioner Di Frank at Drug Court Open House



**Participant of the first Sentenced Offender Drug Court (SODC) graduating class receives commendation from Don Knabe, Chair of the Board of Supervisors for his outstanding accomplishments. Judge Michael Tynan (right) presides over the SODC program.**





## Sentenced Offender Drug Court Program

Capacity of 125 participants



Judge Michael Tynan, Deputy Public Defender Kathy Cantella, a Drug court graduate and Jim Stillwell, Executive Director of IMPACT Drug and Alcohol Treatment Center.

The Sentenced Offender Drug Court (SODC) Program began in August 1998 and remains an intensive program for convicted, non-violent felony offenders who face state prison commitments due to their criminal records and history of drug addiction. These higher risk offenders have medium to high levels of drug addiction and are offered the SODC program with formal probation as an alternative to state prison. The SODC program is designed for non-violent offenders, specifically excluding persons with prior convictions for serious or violent felonies or those with current charges involving serious or violent felonies or drug trafficking.

The Superior Court's SODC program is totally integrated with both the in-custody and post-release treatment components being supervised by a single Drug Court judge, Michael Tynan, and dedicated staff. All SODC participants spend a mandatory 90 days in the County jail where they are assigned to a specialized drug treatment module. Following this period of intensive in-custody treatment, participants are typically admitted into community-based transitional housing while they begin a six to nine month phase of comprehensive "outpatient" treatment and intensive drug testing under direct supervision of the Judge.

Following completion of outpatient treatment, recovery is continued under intensive probation supervision but without direct monitoring of the Drug Court Judge. Court jurisdiction and formal probation supervision continue for the full term mandated by the sentence. This year there were 58 graduates, up by 23 (65%) from last year. Total graduates number 191, with a very high non-recidivism rate of 82.2%. Admissions in the SODC Program decreased by 5.8% (from 120 to 113). Program participants averaged 100 during this fiscal year and there were 58 clients terminated. (See appendix 4, chart 13).

10



Art Mayfield and Eric Newby



Judge Michael Tynan, Deputy Public Defender Kathleen Cantella, a Drug Court graduate and Jim Stillwell of IMPACT.

# Sylmar Juvenile Drug Court Commissioner Robert Totten





### Juvenile Drug Court Programs

Incorporating the same general principles and program elements as the Adult Drug Courts, the Juvenile Drug Court targets non-violent juvenile offenders with substance abuse problems. Designed for both male and female participants, the mission of the program is to provide an integrated and comprehensive system of treatment for high risk minors and their parents within the highly structured Drug Court setting.

Juvenile Drug Court is a voluntary program which includes regular court appearances before a designated Drug Court judicial officer, intensive supervision by the Probation Department, frequent drug testing and a comprehensive program of treatment services provided by a community-based agency. Individual, group and family counseling sessions are all provided by the treatment agency. Regular attendance at 12-step meetings (i.e., Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous) is required, as is regular and verified school attendance. The involvement of the minor's parents and family members is strongly encouraged and referrals for ancillary services, such as vocational training, job placement services and remedial education, are also made when appropriate. Participants must complete a minimum of 12 months with the program, comply with all program requirements and be drug-free to be considered for graduation from Drug Court.

The County's first pilot program began operations at the Sylmar Juvenile Court facility in July 1998. Since then, a total of 78 minors have successfully finished the program and graduated.

The Court had a strategic goal to develop a program that would target drug-involved juveniles who are at greatest risk of becoming chronic, serious offenders. These high risk juveniles are considered the most appropriate candidates for Drug Court because of their need for an intensive and highly structured program of services, supervision and treatment-oriented sanctions.

The Eastlake Juvenile Program was designed to meet this need. During this fiscal year, the Eastlake Drug Court has admitted 34 participants. To date 27 minors have successfully completed the program and graduated.

The Juvenile Drug Court contains an in-custody treatment component. Working with the Probation Department and the Alcohol and Drug Programs Administration (ADPA), the Juvenile Court established a dedicated 25-bed treatment program at Eastlake Juvenile Hall. This facility allows Juvenile Drug Court judges to use short-term confinements in a secure therapeutic facility as a treatment sanction. The Eastlake Juvenile Drug Court's community-based treatment provider also operates the treatment component of the in-custody program.

The Court is also seeking additional resources to expand the availability of community-based residential treatment services. The expanded residential beds will serve both as a primary treatment modality for youth with serious substance abuse and delinquency problems, and a necessary "step-down" between custody treatment and community-based day or outpatient services.



**Don Knabe, Chair of the Board of Supervisors, presents scroll to Judge Rudolph Diaz, Drug Court Oversight Subcommittee Chair, honoring County Drug Court Programs and Drug Court Month. Judge Diaz also presides over the Eastlake Juvenile Drug Court.**



### **III. DRUG COURT MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (DCMIS)**

The Drug Court Management Information System (DCMIS) continues to provide one integrated data system for all 13 Community and Sentenced Offender Drug Courts. Final programming is currently being completed to accommodate our two Juvenile Drug Court Programs.

A collaborative effort of CCJCC's Drug Court Oversight Committee, the Information Systems Advisory Board (ISAB) and the Internal Services Department, DCMIS has undergone significant restructuring to ensure its ability to meet the needs of its various users. Recently, new enhancements were introduced to the system to assist in the gathering and reporting of statistical information required by the State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs to support funding for both pre-conviction and post-conviction court programs. (Attachment 5: *DCMIS*)

The DCMIS data repository provides day-to-day operational support to the County's Drug Courts and serves as a centralized source for statistical information that monitors and evaluates court-level as well as countywide program outcomes and trends. The primary operational support processes of the system center on participant identification and tracking information and fall into three major categories: (1) Eligibility/Suitability; (2) Treatment; and (3) Court Monitoring. The administrative processes of DCMIS fall into two major categories: (1) Statistical Reports; and (2) L.A. County Drug Court Program Home Page.

DCMIS is an Internet/Intranet database application, which selectively permits access to the data by a variety of system users. However, to guarantee confidentiality, all DCMIS users are registered and assigned specific data access privileges. This classification system ensures that access to protected treatment or criminal justice information is restricted to specific groups of authorized DCMIS users. Only DCMIS/CCJCC system administrators have access to the entire DCMIS database.

#### **Shared System Architecture Strategy**

The success of the DCMIS platform in linking multiple private treatment and government agencies with many locations to a centralized database for reporting and tracking purposes set the stage for many other therapeutic justice innovations in the coming months and years. The Juvenile Drug Court Data Center is being developed now on the DCMIS model. The implementation on July 1, 2001, of Proposition 36 provided an opportunity to build upon the lessons of the DCMIS platform and establish a multi-agency database to manage complex information and reporting linkages among the court, probation and treatment. This system is known as the Trial Court/Probation Exchange System (TCPX). The development of the TCPX System also led to enhancements to DCMIS. Future areas for expansion could include other therapeutic justice court models such as Community Courts and Homeless Courts. Investment in the development of DCMIS has placed Los Angeles County in the forefront of data collection not only in the state, but also in the country.

#### **IV. LOS ANGELES DRUG COURTS FY 2003/2004**

##### **HIGHLIGHTS**

- Increased Community Drug Court program graduates to 2,,814.
- Increased the total number of Juvenile Drug Court graduates to 105.
- Increased total Sentenced Offender Drug Court Graduates to 191
- Community Drug Courts continue to feel the impact of Proposition 36. While Drug Court admissions are not expected to recover, its more rigorous features (frequent urinalysis testing, sanctions that include, incarceration, frequent court appearances, etc.) are seen as necessary for those not amenable to the services of Proposition 36.
- Both new admissions and program participants in the Community Drug Courts fell from FY 2002/2003 to FY 2003/2004. New admissions declined by 3.93%, and program participants by 4.58%. Terminations increased by 14.62%.(See appendix 4).
- Both new admissions and program participants in the Sentenced Offender Drug Court fell from FY 2002/2003 to FY 2003/2004. New admissions declined by 5.8%, and program participants by 11.1%. Terminations increased by 15%.(See appendix 4).
- Continued refinement of the adult Drug Court Management Information System (DCMIS), including many upgrades and system changes in response to user needs and state mandates. Finishing system programming to add the two Juvenile Drug Court Programs.
- Secured funding from the Administrative Office of the Courts and conducted the following training for Drug Court Teams:
  - A full-day Adult Drug Court Training Conference on May 4, 2004;
  - An all-day Juvenile Drug Court Training Conference on August 27, 2004;
  - Co-sponsored the Third Annual Statewide Conference on Co-Occurring Disorders on June 21-22, 2004 at the Long Beach Convention Center.



## ALL ADULT PROGRAMS

### Admissions

During the fiscal year, drug courts continued to feel the impact of Proposition 36. For the Community Drug Courts and the Sentenced Offender Drug Court Program combined there was an overall drop of 2.9% in program admissions from 1,374 in FY 2002/2003 to 1,334 in FY 2003/2004.

Admissions increased during the second and third quarters, by 16.15% and 7.2% respectively. However, the large drop in fourth quarter admissions, from 333 to 240 , was sufficient to cause an overall decrease of 2.91%.

**Table 1: Admissions**

	<b>FY 02/03</b>	<b>FY 03/04</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>First Quarter</b>	404	356	<b>- 11.8%</b>
<b>Second Quarter</b>	330	395	<b>16.1%</b>
<b>Third Quarter</b>	314	343	<b>7.2%</b>
<b>Fourth Quarter</b>	333	240	<b>- 23%</b>
<b>Total:</b>	1374	1334	<b>- 2.91%</b>

### Program Participants

The number of active drug court clients decreased as well. Participant levels in the first quarter went up. However, during the second and third quarters they decreased, and by the fourth quarter there was a significant decrease of 17.1% in the combined Community Drug Court and Sentenced Offender Drug Court participant levels. What follows are the average participant levels for the CDC and SODC programs combined.

**Table 2: Program Participants**

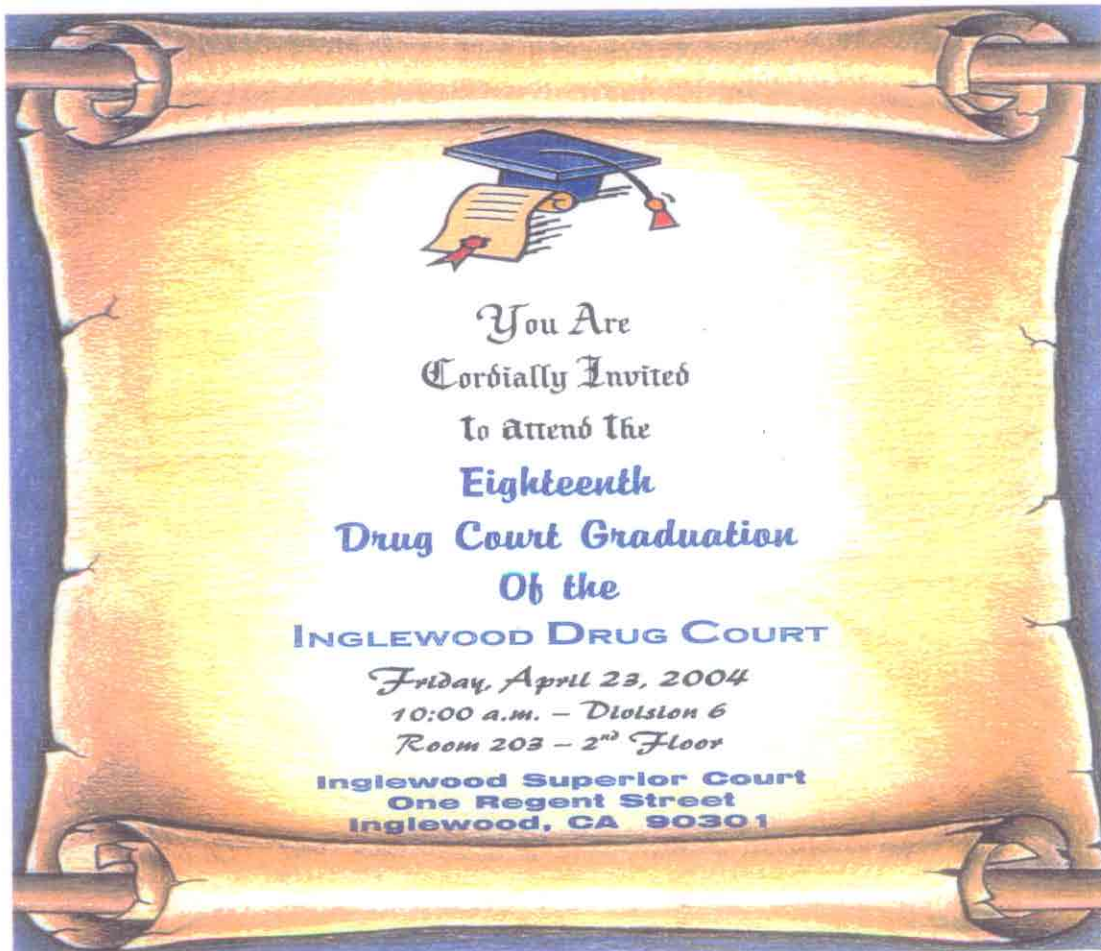
	<b>FY 02/03</b>	<b>FY 03/04</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>First Quarter</b>	1,109	1,140	<b>2.80%</b>
<b>Second Quarter</b>	1,198	1,166	<b>- 2.9%</b>
<b>Third Quarter</b>	1,150	1,116	<b>- 3.1%</b>
<b>Fourth Quarter</b>	1,168	978	<b>- 17.1%</b>

### Graduations

Overall there is a slight decline of 1.1% in total Drug Court graduates this year (down from 513 to 507). While there were increases in admissions (14.7%) and participant levels (22.4%) from FY 2001/2002 to FY 2002/2003, termination rates were also increasing (by 30%). This may explain why the effects of the higher admissions and participant levels have not been fully realized. It is anticipated that these numbers will stabilize over time, however it is unlikely the drug courts will regain the participant levels prior to implementation of Proposition 36..

**Table 3: Graduations**

	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	% Change
First Quarter	103	143	36.2%
Second Quarter	123	86	- 30.1%
Third Quarter	124	139	12.1%
Fourth Quarter	161	130	- 19.25%
Total	513	507	- 1.17%



### **Terminations**

The number of program terminations for the combined Community Drug Courts and the Sentenced Offender Drug court increased 14.5% over the last fiscal year. As noted earlier, the more stringent regimen associated with Drug Court has proven difficult for some participants. This is especially true for participants who were previously participating in Proposition 36 treatment.

**Table 4: Terminations**

	<b>FY 02/03</b>	<b>FY 03/04</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>First Quarter</b>	224	263	<b>17.5%</b>
<b>Second Quarter</b>	216	225	<b>17%</b>
<b>Third Quarter</b>	219	317	<b>11%</b>
<b>Fourth Quarter</b>	220	203	<b>13%</b>
<b>Total</b>	879	1,008	<b>14.5%</b>

For detailed information on each Drug Court Program and on the Sentenced Offender Program, see Appendix 4: *Statistical Comparison Reports FY 2001/2002 through FY 2003 through 2004* (Appendix 4)

### **Demographics**

The Drug Court client population continues to reflect the diversity of the population in Los Angeles County. There was a slight decrease of 2.7% in the number of female participants in Drug Court. The population of active participants breaks down as follows:

- Gender: Male - 73.7% Female - 26.3%
- Mean Age Group: 31 - 40
- Ethnicity: Hispanics - 42.9% African-Americans - 26.2%  
White - 27.7% Native American- 0.4%  
Asian Pacific Islander - 1.3% Other - 1.3%

(Appendix 6: *Drug Court Admissions Profile*).



During the fiscal year, 467 clients graduated from the Drug Court Programs. The breakdown is:

- Gender: Male - 65% Female - 35%
- Mean Age group: 31 - 40
- Ethnicity: Hispanics - 40% African-Americans - 32% White - 23%  
Other - 2% Asian-Pacific - 3% Other - 2%

(Appendix 7: *Drug Court Graduate Profile*).

### **Recidivism Rates**

- As of June 30, 2004, there were 2,814 graduates from the Community Drug Courts. Of this number:
  - 1,995 (71%) Had NOT been convicted of ANY felony or misdemeanor offense (or sustained petition in the case of juveniles) following graduation
  - 819 (29%) Had been convicted since graduation
- Of those convicted, the breakdown by offense is as follows:
  - Health & Safety Code - 37% Penal Code - 32% Vehicle Code - 29%
  - Municipal Code - 1% Business & Professions Code - 1%

(Appendix 8: *Drug Court Recidivism*).

## **JUVENILE DRUG COURTS**

### **Admissions**

Program admissions increased by 62% from FY 2001/2002 to FY 2002/2003. However, the data for FY 2003/2004 was not available when this report was prepared. .

### **In Program**

The Juvenile Program increased average participants from 109.5 to 133, a 21.5% increase during FY 2002/2003. When the data for FY 2003/2004 is available it will be incorporated into this report.

### Graduates

There has been no significant change in the number of graduates over the last two years. During FY 2001/2002 program graduates increased by 2, for a 11% increase over FY 2001/2002. This year they went back down to the former level of 18 (an 11% decrease).

### Terminations

Terminations decreased by 34% between FY 2001/2002 and FY 2002/2003. The data is not available for FY 2003/2004..

See Appendix 9: *Statistical Comparison Reports FY 01/02 through FY 03/04: Countywide Juvenile Drug Courts*, Charts 1-3.

## **V. PROPOSITION 36 AND DRUG COURTS**

Proposition 36 Treatment Programs throughout the State have begun to reduce services provided to participants as a result of the limited funding allocated for treatment, particularly the cost of residential treatment. Several counties have limited the amount of time a participant may participate in a residential treatment program. The high cost of residential treatment and the increased need for residential treatment was not sufficiently factored into the cost analysis for Proposition 36 implementation. As a result, counties have found it necessary to severely limit the use of residential treatment. The limited use of residential treatment and the prohibition on incarceration as a punitive measure certainly calls into question the overall effectiveness of Proposition 36 for the more severe drug users.

As such, Drug Courts are proving to be a natural compliment to the treatment services provided by Proposition 36. Participants in Drug Court have been shown to be more severely addicted to drugs. The treatment programs are tailored more to the specific needs of the participants and there are more court appearances expected. The bench officer may also place the participant in custody if it is believed such custody time will benefit the participant or if punitive measures are considered necessary. Though more costly than Proposition 36, Drug Courts have proven to be necessary instruments for users with severe drug addictions.

As previously indicated, Drug Courts have not returned to their pre-Proposition 36 admission numbers. While the number of admissions grew during FY 2002/2003, they have fluctuated a great deal throughout this fiscal year. Overall, admissions were down by 3.93% for both the CDC and SODC programs.

Because Proposition 36 participants are required to enter a guilty plea to the drug related offense prior to acceptance into the program, the Community Drug Courts have seen a noticeable number



of post-conviction participants (Proposition 36 terminants). These participants are admitted into Drug Court as post-conviction participants. Their admittance into a Drug Court Program further solidifies the tie between Drug Court and Proposition 36.

**For more information on the Implementation of Proposition 36 and its first three years of operation, see the Proposition 36 Annual Report: 2003-2004, which will be released in February 2005.**

## **VI. INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION**

In order to succeed, the Drug Court Program must have a broad and ongoing base of support. The program continues to rely on a coalition of agencies, organizations and elected leaders. Under the general auspices of the CCJCC's Drug Court Oversight Subcommittee, this coalition includes the judicial officers and administrators of the Los Angeles Superior Court, the District Attorney's Office, the Public Defender's Office, the Sheriff's Department, the Probation Department, the Alcohol and Drug Program Administration of the Department of Health Services, and local law enforcement agencies. (Appendix 10: *Drug Court Program Organization Chart*.) To provide additional leadership and coordination, the Superior Court has also designated the Honorable Michael A. Tynan as Supervising Drug Court Judge.

The Subcommittee provides programmatic and technical assistance, coordinates countywide data collection and program evaluation activities, and facilitates consensus on countywide policies and program standards. The Subcommittee is responsible for collaboratively developing general policy guidelines for all of the County's Community Drug Courts, which are published in *The Drug Court Standards and Practices*. This policy document undergoes revisions as the Drug Court program evolves. The subcommittee continuously reviews the *The Drug Court Standards and Practices* to ensure that they accurately portray the way in which the program operates.

The CCJCC, on behalf of the Board of Supervisors, wishes to acknowledge and thank the members of the Drug Court Oversight Subcommittee:

**Honorable Rudolph Diaz, Chair, Judge of the Los Angeles Superior Court**  
**Michael Judge, Vice Chair, Los Angeles County Public Defender**  
**Honorable Leroy Baca, Los Angeles County Sheriff**  
**Honorable Robert A. Dukes, Presiding Judge, Los Angeles Superior Court**  
**Honorable Michael Nash, Judge of the Los Angeles Superior Court**  
**Honorable Michael Tynan, Supervising Drug Court Judge**  
**James Herren, Police Chief's Association**  
**Patrick Ogawa, Alcohol and Drug Programs Administration**  
**Willie Pannell, Los Angeles Police Department**  
**Richard Shumsky, Chief Probation Officer**  
**Marvin Southard, Director, Department of Mental Health**  
**John Spillane, Deputy District Attorney**



## VII. DRUG COURT TRAINING

This year we were able to secure funding through the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) for Drug Court training. In collaboration with the U.C.L.A. Integrated Substance Abuse Program one full-day conference for Adult Drug Court teams was conducted on May 4, 2004 and a second conference for Juvenile Drug Court teams was planned for August of 2004.



Left to Right: Richard Rawson, PhD., Thomas Frees, PhD, and Jeanne Obert, MFT

The funding was also utilized to co-sponsor the Third Annual Statewide Conference on Co-Occurring disorders on June 21 - 22, 2004 at the Long Beach Convention Center. As a result of this AOC funding, approximately 85 drug court judges and staff attended this conference at no cost. Total conference attendees numbered 650.

### **VIII. FUTURE PLANS AND GOALS**

To ensure continued State funding, CCJCC, the Superior Court and the Alcohol and Drug Program Administration (ADPA) have partnered to provide greater statistical information to the State Alcohol and Drug Administration. This information seeks to relate the participant's indicated sentence and disposition in Drug Court to determine a savings by the State that would normally be incurred to house the participant in a state penal facility. Building on nine years of collaboration, CCJCC, the Superior Court and ADPA will continue their partnership in expanding and ensuring the County's System of Drug Court Programs remain a vital element of care in Los Angeles County.

The reduction of recidivism rates will be the primary focus for fiscal year 2004/2005. The Oversight Committee will begin reviewing drug courts with consistently low recidivist rates and share its findings where possible.

The Drug Court Oversight Subcommittee's goals for Fiscal Year 2004/2005 are:

- **Reduce recidivism rate of participants.**
- **Encourage all Drug Court programs to establish Alumni Associations.**
- **Review Drug Court Standards and Practices to ensure current applicability.**
- **Restore use of local steering committees to assist drug courts with community outreach and involvement.**
- **Complete programming for the Drug Court Management Information System (DCMIS) so that Juvenile Drug Court data can be entered in the system.**
- **Organize the Drug Court Treatment Providers' Training Conference in 2005.**



# **~APPENDICES~**

# KEY ELEMENTS OF DRUG COURT

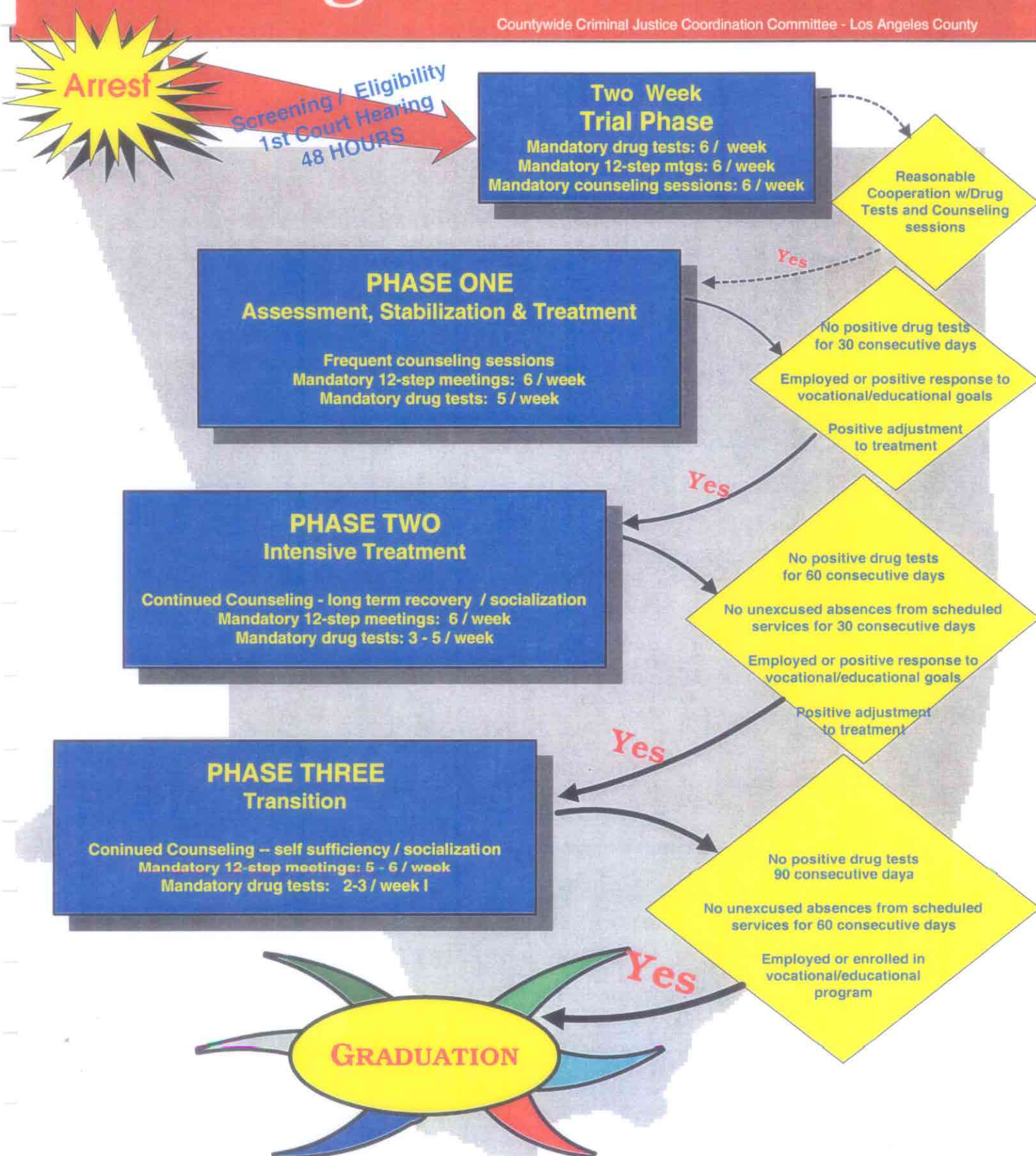
Los Angeles County Drug Court Program  
Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee

February 16, 2005



# Drug Court Phases

Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee - Los Angeles County

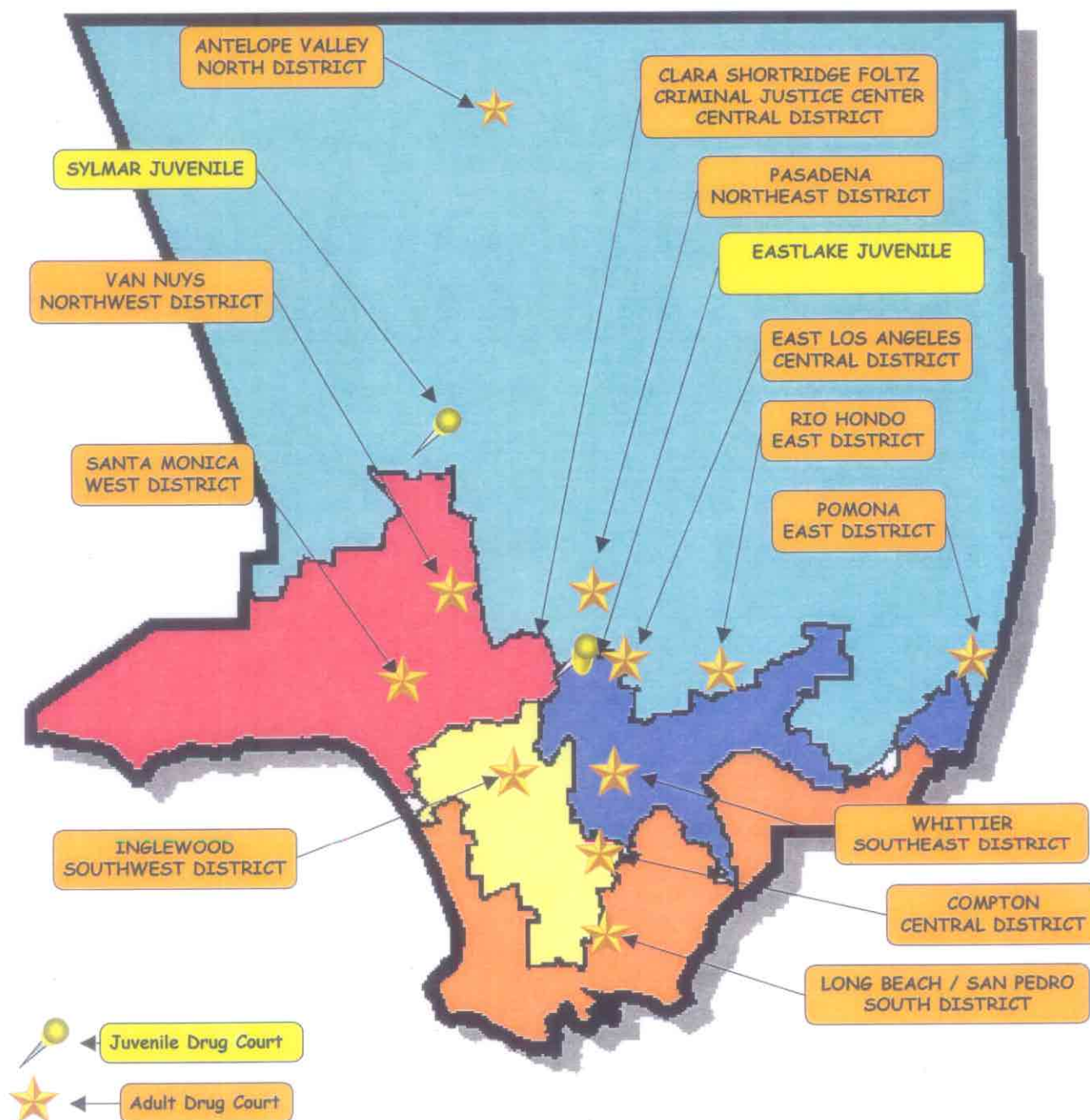




Los Angeles County

# Drug Court Programs

February 16, 2005



Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee  
Supervisor Don Knabe, Chair

# STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT

## FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2003/2004

### COUNTYWIDE COMMUNITY DRUG COURTS

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	258	914	117	152
Second Quarter:	227	885	165	158
Third Quarter:	313	787	112	150
Fourth Quarter	310	839	130	163
Total//Average <sup>1</sup>	1,108	856	524	623

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	378	1006	90	209
Second Quarter:	300	1085	112	207
Third Quarter:	285	1066	118	197
Fourth Quarter	308	1036	158	194
Total//Average <sup>1</sup>	1271	1048	478	807
Percentage Change:	+ 14.7%	+ 22.4%	- 8.8%	+ 30%

Fiscal Year 03/04	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	332	1031	130	238
Second Quarter:	363	1066	67	205
Third Quarter:	312	1017	129	294
Fourth Quarter	214	886	113	188
Total//Average <sup>1</sup>	1221	1000	449	925
Percentage Change:	- 3.93%	- 4.58%	- 5.86%	+ 14.62%

<sup>1</sup> In Program is expressed as an average.

# STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT FISCAL YEARS 2002/2003 THROUGH 2003/2004 COURT LOCATION: ANTELOPE

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	4	5	0	0
Second Quarter:	2	7	0	0
Third Quarter:	1	7	0	1
Fourth Quarter	1	7	1	0
Total//Average <sup>1</sup>	8	6.5	1	1

Fiscal Year 03/04	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	6	12	0	2
Second Quarter:	11	17	0	3
Third Quarter:	6	21	2	5
Fourth Quarter	7	24	1	1
Total//Average <sup>2</sup>	30	18	3	11
Percentage Change:	+ 275%	+ 176.9%	+ 200%	+ 1000%

<sup>1</sup> In Program is expressed as an average.

<sup>2</sup> In Program is expressed as an average.



# STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2003/2004 COURT LOCATION: COMPTON

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	16	91	13	4
Second Quarter:	49	90	21	7
Third Quarter:	43	111	16	13
Fourth Quarter	48	126	1	17
Total//Average <sup>1</sup>	156	104.5	51	41

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	56	218	3	17
Second Quarter:	28	204	0	42
Third Quarter:	32	194	24	18
Fourth Quarter	49	182	31	30
Total//Average <sup>1</sup>	165	199.5	58	107
Percentage Change:	+ 5.8%	+ 90.9%	+ 13.7%	+ 161%

Fiscal Year 03/04	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	64	155	27	56
Second Quarter:	14	134	3	21
Third Quarter:	31	112	29	49
Fourth Quarter	12	77	25	31
Total//Average <sup>1</sup>	121	120	83	157
Percentage Change:	- 25.7%	- 39.8%	+ 43.1%	+ 47%

<sup>1</sup> In Program is expressed as an average.

**STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2003/2004**  
**COURT LOCATION: LOS ANGELES CSF CRIMINAL JUSTICE CENTER**

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	78	144	2	36
Second Quarter:	65	184	62	70
Third Quarter:	102	117	4	63
Fourth Quarter	93	152	19	66
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	338	149.25	87	235

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	69	153	11	67
Second Quarter:	47	146	25	29
Third Quarter:	65	153	23	35
Fourth Quarter	71	146	32	46
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	252	149.5	91	177
Percentage Change:	- 25.4%	0	- 4.6%	- 25%

Fiscal Year 03/04	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	42	138	17	47
Second Quarter:	115	175	15	51
Third Quarter:	69	169	12	94
Fourth Quarter	40	122	18	44
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	266	151	62	236
Percentage Change:	+ 5.6%	+ 1%	- 31.9%	+ 33%

<sup>1</sup> In Program is expressed as an average.

**STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2003/2004**  
**COURT LOCATION: EAST LOS ANGELES**

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	12	53	0	0
Second Quarter:	11	47	1	5
Third Quarter:	15	52	3	6
Fourth Quarter	10	58	15	4
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	48	52.5	19	15

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	36	67	1	11
Second Quarter:	21	62	7	19
Third Quarter:	13	42	3	23
Fourth Quarter	13	49	1	12
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	83	55	12	65
Percentage Change:	+ 72.9%	+ 4.8%	- 36.8%	+ 333%

Fiscal Year 03/04	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	18	41	11	19
Second Quarter:	19	40	0	7
Third Quarter:	16	48	0	3
Fourth Quarter	13	37	13	4
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	66	42	24	33
Percentage Change:	- 20.5%	- 23.6%	+ 100%	- 49%

<sup>1</sup> In Program is expressed as an average.



# STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2003/2004 COURT LOCATION: INGLEWOOD

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	36	118	14	25
Second Quarter:	16	115	18	17
Third Quarter:	19	96	15	6
Fourth Quarter	23	91	0	11
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	94	105	47	59

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	18	94	20	12
Second Quarter:	22	96	0	20
Third Quarter:	32	97	19	12
Fourth Quarter	18	82	19	14
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	90	92.25	58	48
Percentage Change:	- 4.3%	- 12.1%	+ 23.4%	- 19%

Fiscal Year 03/04	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	38	100	0	16
Second Quarter:	26	101	12	24
Third Quarter:	30	104	0	22
Fourth Quarter	31	96	16	21
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	125	100	28	83
Percentage Change:	+ 38.9%	+ 8.4%	- 151.7%	+ 73%

<sup>1</sup> In Program is expressed as an average.

# STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2003/2004 COURT LOCATION: LONG BEACH

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	9	39	2	7
Second Quarter:	0	39	9	1
Third Quarter:	5	29	13	2
Fourth Quarter	5	19	6	5
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	19	31.5	30	15

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	6	18	0	4
Second Quarter:	4	14	7	1
Third Quarter:	6	15	0	5
Fourth Quarter	10	22	1	2
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	26	17.25	8	12
Percentage Change:	+36.8%	- 45.2%	-73.3%	-20%

Fiscal Year 03/04	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	21	42	0	12
Second Quarter:	7	40	0	9
Third Quarter:	12	38	5	11
Fourth Quarter	6	35	0	9
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	46	39	5	41
Percentage Change:	+ 76.9%	+ 126.1%	- 37.5%	+ 242%

<sup>1</sup> In Program is expressed as an average.

# STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2003/2004 COURT LOCATION: PASADENA

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	16	30	6	10
Second Quarter:	8	30	8	8
Third Quarter:	8	22	7	8
Fourth Quarter	8	15	2	5
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	40	24.25	23	31

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	15	21	3	7
Second Quarter:	10	17	4	10
Third Quarter:	7	15	1	8
Fourth Quarter	13	19	2	7
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	45	18	10	32
Percentage Change:	+ 11.1%	- 25.8%	- 56.5%	+ 3%

Fiscal Year 03/04	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	9	20	6	2
Second Quarter:	17	25	2	11
Third Quarter:	13	25	2	9
Fourth Quarter	11	28	1	5
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	50	25	11	27
Percentage Change:	+ 11.1%	+ 38.9%	+ 10%	- 16%

<sup>1</sup> In Program is expressed as an average.



# STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2003/2004 COURT LOCATION: POMONA

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	12	33	10	9
Second Quarter:	16	26	0	10
Third Quarter:	10	32	5	6
Fourth Quarter	29	31	0	14
Total//Average <sup>1</sup>	67	30.5	15	39

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	24	37	11	24
Second Quarter:	33	62	0	8
Third Quarter:	9	48	8	15
Fourth Quarter	6	46	0	8
Total//Average <sup>1</sup>	72	48.25	19	55
Percentage Change:	+ 7.5%	+ 58.2%	+ 26.7%	+ 41%

Fiscal Year 03/04	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	18	42	11	13
Second Quarter:	14	55	0	0
Third Quarter:	26	51	8	18
Fourth Quarter	3	45	0	0
Total//Average <sup>1</sup>	61	48	31	31
Percentage Change:	- 15.3%	- .5%	+ 63.2%	- 44%

<sup>1</sup> In Program is expressed as an average.

# STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2003/2004 COURT LOCATION: RIO HONDO

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	29	195	39	25
Second Quarter:	23	160	29	11
Third Quarter:	55	143	31	22
Fourth Quarter	35	145	41	17
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	142	160.75	140	75

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	43	146	0	18
Second Quarter:	48	150	21	23
Third Quarter:	37	39	32	16
Fourth Quarter	37	124	28	24
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	165	151.25	81	81
Percentage Change:	+16.2%	-5.9%	-42.1%	+8%

Fiscal Year 03/04	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	31	122	26	26
Second Quarter:	41	116	0	12
Third Quarter:	19	110	19	16
Fourth Quarter	14	98	14	13
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	105	112	59	67
Percentage Change:	-36.4%	-25%	-27.2%	-17%

<sup>1</sup> In Program is expressed as an average.

# STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2003/2004 COURT LOCATION: SANTA MONICA

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	12	60	12	13
Second Quarter:	10	47	2	6
Third Quarter:	9	49	10	3
Fourth Quarter	5	45	10	1
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	36	50.25	34	23

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	18	47	3	7
Second Quarter:	11	42	8	8
Third Quarter:	20	51	2	9
Fourth Quarter	21	56	10	6
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	70	49	23	30
Percentage Change:	+ 94.4%	- 2.5%	- 32.4%	+ 30%

Fiscal Year 03/04	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	14	56	6	9
Second Quarter:	17	61	1	12
Third Quarter:	19	49	11	12
Fourth Quarter	18	55	8	10
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	68	56	26	43
Percentage Change:	- 2.9%	+ 14.3%	+ 13%	+ 43%

<sup>1</sup> In Program is expressed as an average.



STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT  
FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2003/2004  
COURT LOCATION: VAN NUYS

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	31	100	12	18
Second Quarter:	19	101	15	10
Third Quarter:	31	93	0	5
Fourth Quarter	22	119	28	12
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	103	103.25	55	45

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	29	102	23	9
Second Quarter:	27	88	18	23
Third Quarter:	16	84	0	20
Fourth Quarter	20	79	17	8
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	92	88.25	58	60
Percentage Change:	- 10.7%	- 14.5%	+ 5.5%	+ 33%

Fiscal Year 03/04	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	31	122	0	2
Second Quarter:	9	116	15	15
Third Quarter:	21	113	17	10
Fourth Quarter	9	99	0	17
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	70	113	32	44
Percentage Change:	- 23.9	+ 28%	- 44.8%	- 27%

<sup>1</sup> In Program is expressed as an average.

**STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT  
FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2003/2004  
COURT LOCATION: SOUTHEAST/WHITTIER**

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	7	51	7	5
Second Quarter:	10	46	0	13
Third Quarter:	16	43	8	13
Fourth Quarter	32	38	8	11
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	65	44.5	23	42

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	37	74	0	18
Second Quarter:	17	65	11	15
Third Quarter:	18	70	0	13
Fourth Quarter	14	60	13	11
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	86	67.25	24	46
Percentage Change:	+ 32.3%	+ 51.1%	+ 4.3%	+ 10%

Fiscal Year 03/04	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	16	71	13	9
Second Quarter:	41	87	0	20
Third Quarter:	19	79	14	22
Fourth Quarter	24	78	0	18
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	100	79	27	69
Percentage Change:	+ 16.3%	+ 17.5%	+ 12.5%	+ 50%

<sup>1</sup> In Program is expressed as an average.

**STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2003/2004**  
**COURT LOCATION: SENTENCED OFFENDER DRUG COURT**

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	15	114	11	21
Second Quarter:	24	97	3	14
Third Quarter:	27	104	19	25
Fourth Quarter	37	87	11	6
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	103	101	44	66

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	26	103	15	15
Second Quarter:	30	113	11	9
Third Quarter:	29	114	6	22
Fourth Quarter	35	120	3	26
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	120	112.5	35	72
Percentage Change:	+16.5%	+ 11.4%	- 20.5%	+ 9%

Fiscal Year 03/04	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	24	109	13	25
Second Quarter:	32	100	19	20
Third Quarter:	31	99	10	23
Fourth Quarter	26	92	17	15
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	113	100	58	83
Percentage Change:	- 5.8%	- 11.1%	+ 65%	+ 15%

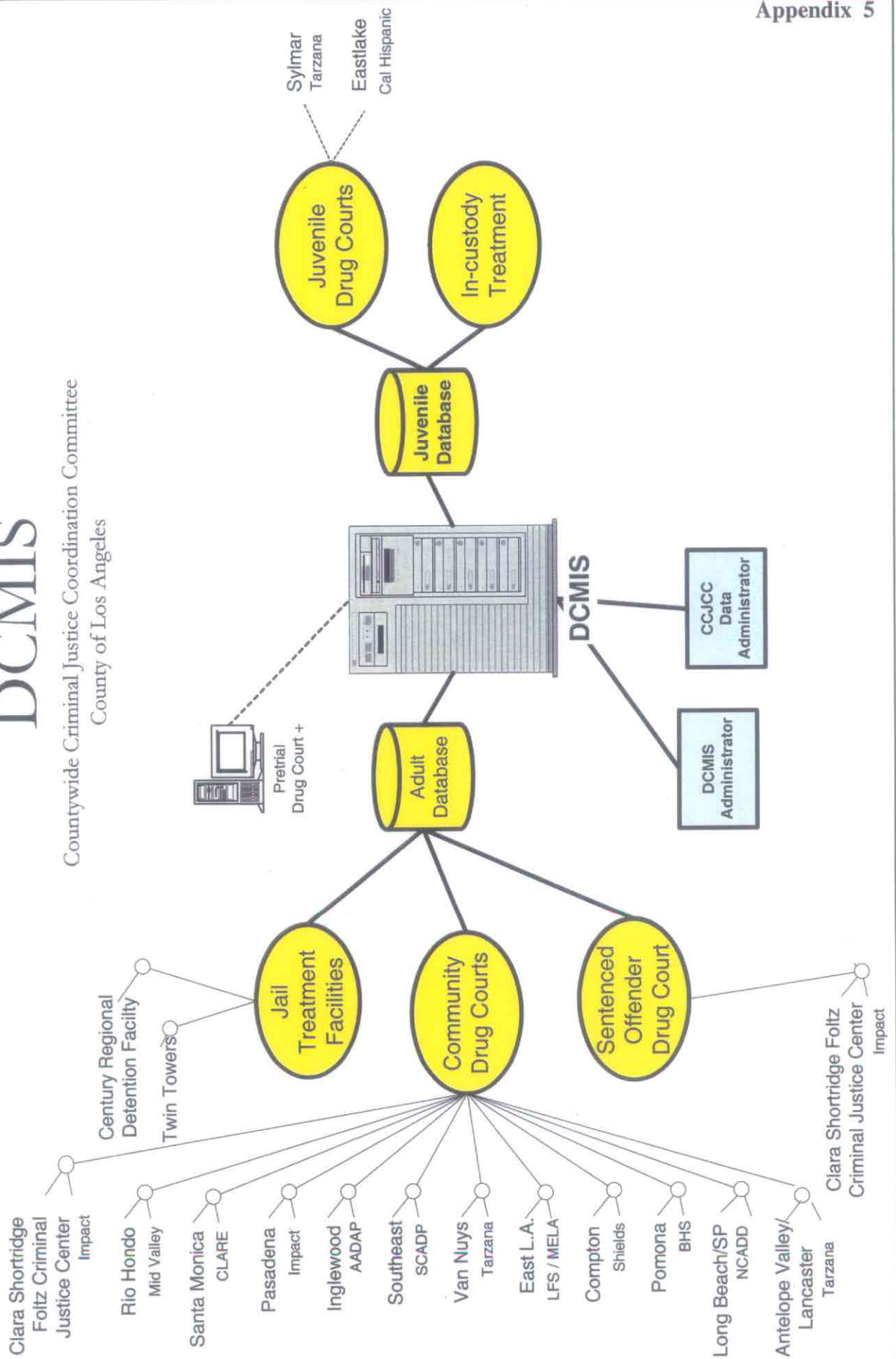
<sup>1</sup> In Program is expressed as an average.



# Drug Court Management Information System

## DCMIS

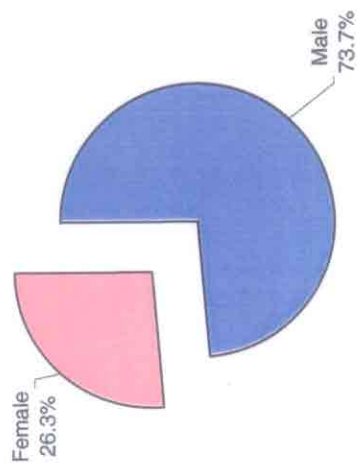
Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee  
County of Los Angeles



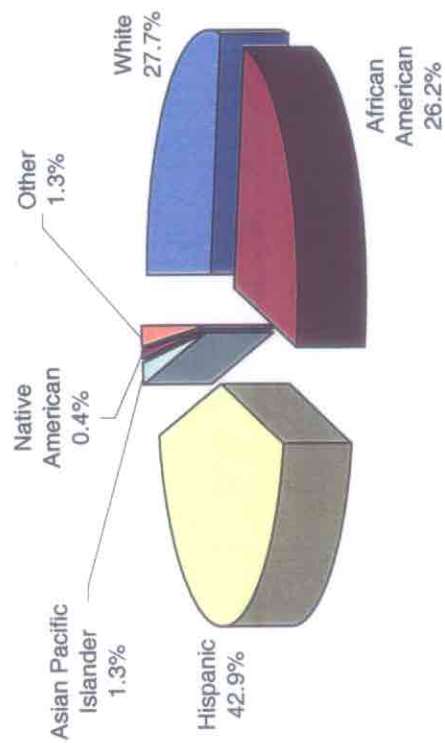
## ACTIVE DRUG COURT PARTICIPANTS

July 1, 2003 - June 30, 2004

Active Participants  
by Gender



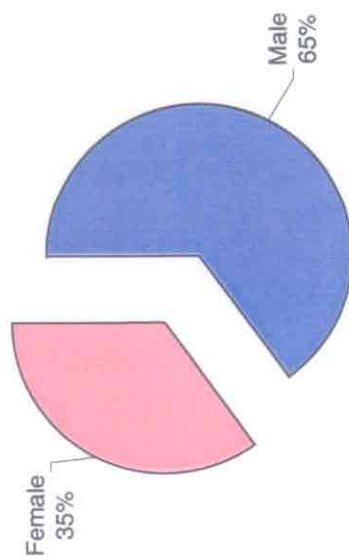
Active Participants by Ethnicity



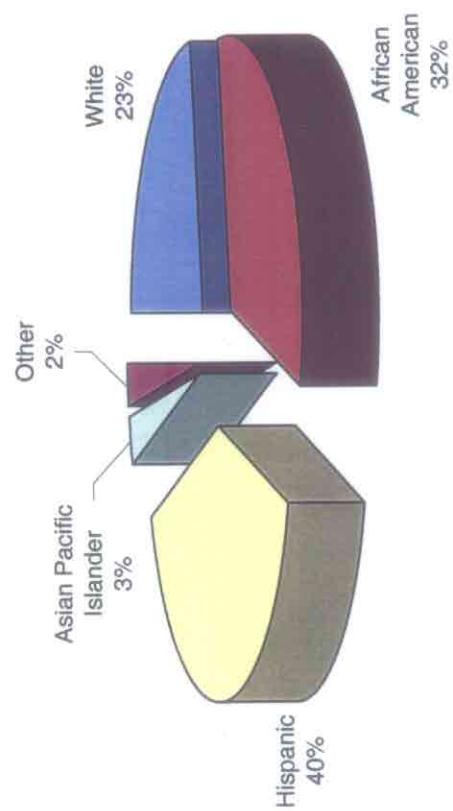
## DRUG COURT GRADUATES

July 1, 2003 - June 30, 2004

### Graduates by Gender

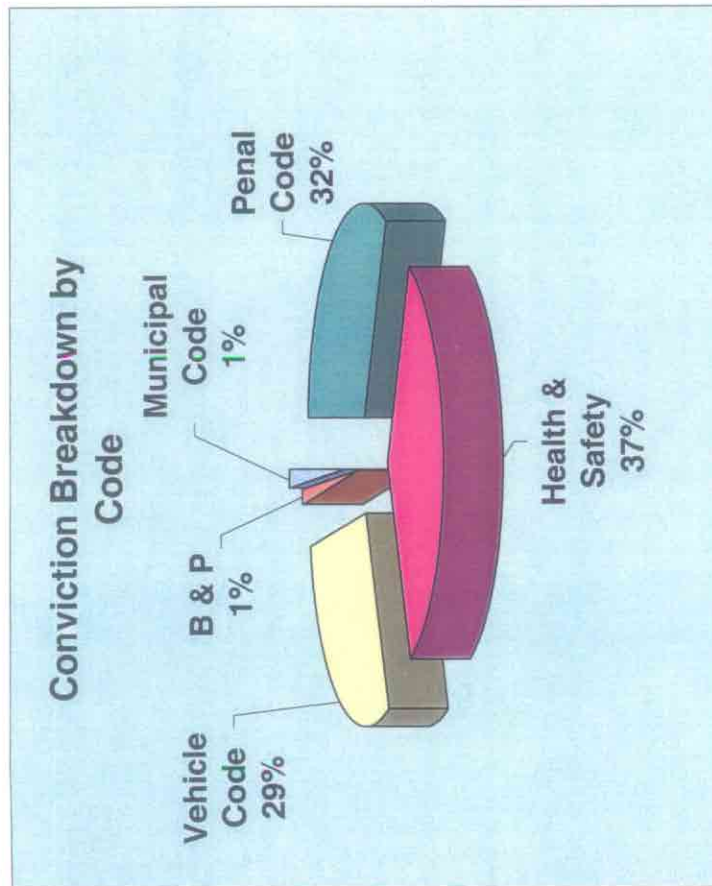


### Graduates by Ethnic Group

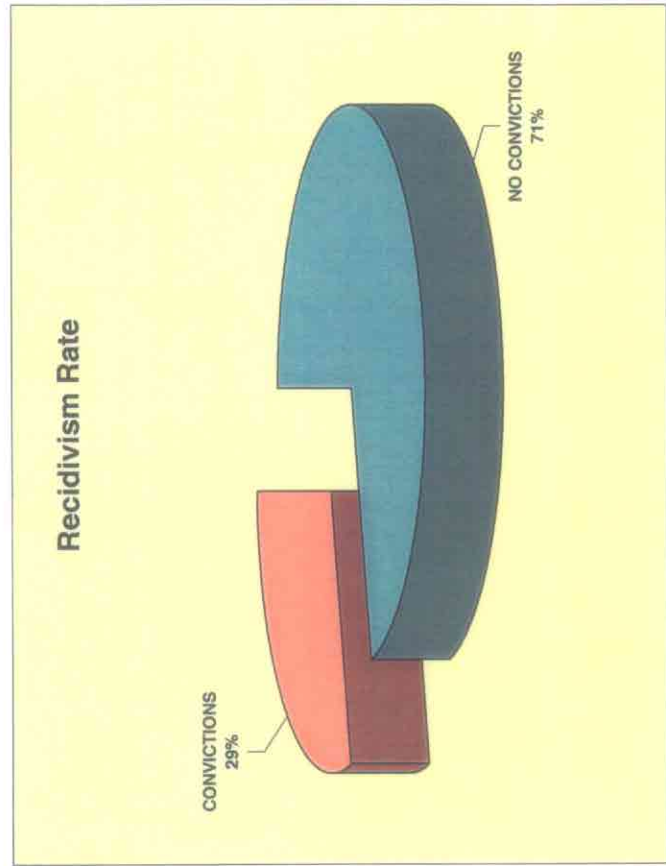




# RECIDIVISM RATES: Community Drug Court Graduates [2,814 Graduates: June 1995 - June 30, 2004]



**Conviction Breakdown**  
[819 Convictions]



# STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2003/2004 COUNTYWIDE JUVENILE DRUG COURTS

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	11	89	0	11
Second Quarter:	25	107	7	12
Third Quarter:	22	115	0	13
Fourth Quarter	21	127	11	14
Total//Average <sup>1</sup>	79	109.5	18	73

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:				
Second Quarter:				
Third Quarter:				
Fourth Quarter				
Total//Average <sup>1</sup>	128	133	20	48
Percentage Change:	+ 62%	+21.5%	+ 11%	- 34%

Fiscal Year 03/04	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	18	92	12	
Second Quarter:	10	83	15	
Third Quarter:	19	81	4	
Fourth Quarter	6	72	30	
Total//Average <sup>1</sup>	53	81.75	61	N/A <sup>2</sup>
Percentage Change:	- 58.6 %	- 38.5 %	+ 2.1 %	

<sup>1</sup> In Program is expressed as an average.

<sup>2</sup> N/A -- Do not have the number of terminations for Eastlake

# STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2003/2004 COURT LOCATION: SYLMAR JUVENILE DRUG COURT

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	3	61	0	7
Second Quarter:	21	75	7	7
Third Quarter:	19	80	0	9
Fourth Quarter	14	85	7	12
Total/Average <sup>1</sup>	57	75	14	35

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	19	85	0	11
Second Quarter:	21	95	6	6
Third Quarter:	26	109	7	11
Fourth Quarter	18	109	0	10
Total/Average <sup>2</sup>	84	99.5	13	38
Percentage Change:	+ 47.4%	+ 32.7%	- 7.1%	+ 9%

Fiscal Year 03/04	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	17	66	12	1
Second Quarter:	8	60	10	8
Third Quarter:	13	52	4	3
Fourth Quarter	1	42	0	0
Total/Average <sup>3</sup>	39	55	26	12
Percentage Change:	- 53.6%	- 44.7%	+ 100%	- 68.4%

<sup>1</sup> In Program is expressed as an average.

<sup>2</sup> In Program is expressed as an average.

<sup>3</sup> In Program is expressed as an average.



**STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2002/2003**  
**COURT LOCATION: EASTLAKE JUVENILE DRUG COURT**

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	8	28	0	4
Second Quarter:	4	32	0	5
Third Quarter:	3	35	0	4
Fourth Quarter	7	42	4	2
Total//Average <sup>1</sup>	22	34	4	15

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:				
Second Quarter:				
Third Quarter:				
Fourth Quarter				
Total//Average <sup>1</sup>	34		7	10
Percentage Change:	+ 55.5%		+ 75%	- 33%

Fiscal Year 03/04	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	1	26		
Second Quarter:	2	23	5	
Third Quarter:	6	29		
Fourth Quarter	5	30	4	
Total//Average <sup>2</sup>	14	27	9	
Percentage Change:	- 170%	N/A	+ 28.6 %	

<sup>1</sup> In Program is expressed as an average.  
<sup>2</sup> In Program is expressed as an average.

